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BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

BROADWAY THEATRE-THE EXILES. PARK THEATRE-OUR ALDERSEN. BRAND OPERA HOUSE-STRUCK OIL FIFTH AVENUE HALL-HELLER'S WONDERS WALLACK'S THEATRE-DIPLOMACY. AMERICAN INSTITUTE-BARNUM'S GREAT SHOW UNION SQUARE THEATRE-A CREEREATED CASE PIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-UNCLE TOR'S CARIN. BOWERY THEATRE-BOY DETECTIVES BOOTH'S THEATRE-THE PRIES NIBLO'S GARDEN-LEAR.
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BAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS-WOMAN'S RIGHT

TRIPLE SHEET

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1878.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS .- To insure the proper classification of advertisements it is absolutely necessary that they he handed in before eight o'clock every evening.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warmer and cloudy, or partly cloudy, with occasional light rains. To-morrow cloudiness and light rain will probably prevail.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY .- The stock market was very strong and active, with a very strong upward tendency. Gold opened at 10014 and closed at 1003s. Government bonds were weak, States dull and railroads strong. Money on call was easy at 6 a 7 per cent.

OUR FORTUNATE city bondholders will receive three and a half millions interest May 1.

THE HUDSON RIVER, TUNNEL is not built for the excellent reason that the stockholders have failed to subscribe.

PHILADELPHIA is to be made happy by a visit of the President. Extensive preparations are making for his reception.

A Convention of sugar men is to be held here to protest against the new tariff. Congress will have a sweet time with them. PENNSYLVANIA is still engaged in the laudable

work of hanging her Mollie Maguires. Anothe one was found guilty yesterday. CUBA is again suffering from severe floods. A

good deal of destruction is unfortunately reported on many of the plantations. THE JUDICIAL EVENT in the city yesterday

was the installation of the new United Judges, Messrs. Blatchford and Choate. THE BILL repealing the Bankrupt act received

an overwhelming vote in the Senate. Only six

carry out its ideas every eigar will in future be adorned with a revenue stamp. Why not get a eigar punch !

PRESIDENT DIAZ, in his message to his Congress, rejoices that Mexico is at peace with all the world. If she can only keep at peace with herself she will be all right.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK for the canals is ex cellent. Water was let in yesterday, and there are one and a half million bushels of wheat for shipment at Buffalo. There was none at all at this season last year.

LANDLORDS AND TENANTS will be interested in one of yesterday's decisions. Unless there is a contract to keep the premises in repair no action lies against the landlord for whatever injury or damages the tenant may suffer by his neglect.

A BILL has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Sargent placing General Grant, General Shields and forty or fifty old volunteer cour manders on the retired list. It is unfair to place such a load on Grant and Shields.

THE WEST VIRGINIA Senator who in the Senate yesterday offered a resolution directing mee Committee to report back the bill of the House repealing the Resumption act has evidently a fine appreciation of the financial sit-

IN ACCORDANCE with a recent act of Congress an order has been issued by the War Department convening a board for the purpose of reviewing ex-Surgeon General Hammond's case. There can be little doubt that its report will entirely acquit him of the charges under which he has so long suffered.

THE BOARD OF INQUIRY ordered by the President in pursuance of the act of Congress for the relief of ex-Surgeon General Hammond will consist of Major General Schofield, Brigadier General Terry and Colonel Getty, with Major Gardner as Judge Advocate and recorder, and will meet at West Point in June. It is sincerely to be hoped that this inquiry shall result in such a report to the President that the latter may be at once enabled to annul and set aside the sen tence of the court martial in the case of this eminent physician and accomplished gentleman.

THE WEATHER.—The lowest pressure contin nes in the Central Mississippi and Lower Mis souri valleys, with a marked decrease in the South, where heavy rains have fallen, and at some points on the lower lake shores. The eter has continued to rise in the North. Cloudy weather, with occasional light rains prevails over the central districts and westward over the Mississippi Valley. The winds have freshened considerably in the lake region and the far West. Temperatures have varied slightly throughout the country east of the Rocky Mountains, the warmest areas being in the South and Ohio Valley. In New York and its vicinity to-day it will be warmer and cloudy, or partly cloudy, with occasional light To-morrow cloudiness and light rain will probably prevail.

Discussing Peace and Preparing for

Both Russia and England may fairly be credited with full sincerity in their respective and repeated declarations of a desire to avoid war; but both desire to avoid it, of course, within the fimits of what may be done without loss of dignity. Russia not only cannot relinquish her treaty, but she cannot, with satisfaction to herself, relinquish the stand taken against the submission of the whole treaty to the revision of States animated by no other interest in it than hostility to Russian purposes. England assumed a threatening attitude in consequence of Russia's refusal to submit the whole treaty to revision, and from the position thus taken it is difficult for her to retire without a real or apparent concession on the part of Russia to her demand. Perhaps the diplomatic action reported to have been taken at Berlin may furnish a safe way through the mazes by which war may be avoided, and dignity saved on both sides. The substance of the German proposition appears to be that a fair compensation to Russia for her sacrifices and losses shall be conceded on all hands as her due, and that she shall take and possess this compensation as by the right of the victor, not subject to revision on the part of any other Powers; but that, aside from the compensation so conceded, all other points of relation between her and Turkey shall only be determined in common with the other Powers, and by their consent given in Congress. Here the principle is evidently fair, and is a just one to be applied in circumstances where, as between Russia and Turkey, there exist issues that they as independent Powers have the right to decide between themselves, and other issues which, in the interest of the peace and tranquillity of Europe, should not be determined by the result of war between two Powers to the exclusion of the rights of others. But, though the principle is just, its application will not be easily made to the satisfaction of all the parties. Perhaps the suggestion of an application as sketched at Berlin-the recognition of Russia's right to an indemnity-to Bessarabia and to Armenia, as far as Erzeroum and the submission of all other points to a congress, is as near right as any proposition could be in the circumstances. While the discussion of peace is active

England's preparations for war continue, and Russia is apparently not idle in that respect. One of the ways in which Russia is preparing for war is shown in our despatches to-day. From Cronstadt it is reported that a scheme for the organization of a Russian "privateer" fleet on our side the ocean is on foot and is making rapid progress; that the officers who are to come to the United States to purchase and command the vessels are designated; that the Grand Duke Alexis will be admiral of this squadron, and that seamen from the Baltic fleet detailed to man such ships are under orders to hold themselves in readiness to leave for a foreign rendezvous at a moment's notice. Evidently the Cronstadt correspondent who supplies this news has odd notions as to what constitutes a privateer when he rates as such vessels that are to be purchased with public moneys, manned by sailors from a national navy and commanded by Russiau naval officers. With a correction as to the classification of the ships of which he writes his news is not necessarily incredible. That Russia counts upon the havoc to be made on English commerce by a fleet of fast cruisers is very possible. Indeed, such a war measure against a Power like England is naturally one of the first that must suggest itself to any person who gives the rein to his fancy in speculation as to what these two Powers could possibly do to hurt one another. At England herself Russia cannot get. Russian soil is within the reach of English soldiers, but British soil cannot be touched by the foot of a Russian invader. It would be, moreover, a hopeless battle for Russia to attempt to cope with England's navy by means of any armed fleet that she now possesses or could construct. But in that vast commercial marine which is so important a source of England's wealth, and consequently of her power, she is clearly vulnerable; and if the Russian government has not already contemplated a blow at that, and planned the means for making such a blow effective, it has been delinquent in a plain duty.

But how can Russia get at British commerce? Where are the switt cruisers to come from? By what means shall they be armed? And in what manner can they get to sea? Once at sea, moreover, will they not be overmatched by the swift gunboats that England can put forth almost without restraint as convoys for her traders? These are the problems that the Russian Ministry and the Russian navy have to deal with. Privateering is out of the question, for Russia is pledged against it in a compact made with other States of Europe, and we are pledged in a compact made with England not to afford any facilities for it in a case in which we are neutrals while England is at war. That compact our government will keep, or will honestly endeavor to keep, we believe, with a rigor and a good faith that England did not exhibit toward us when equally bound by the honorable obligations of neutrality. Our great shipyards, the genius of our shipbuilders, the daring and enterprise of the men bred in our navy and in our mercantile marine-an enterprise exhibited in the career of semmes—all these resources would be denied to Russia in cose she were at war with England in so far as it would be possible for our government to exercise restraint. The case before us, however, is not one of the organization of a privateer if eth, but of a fleet of swift craisers to sail as armed national ships under the Russian flag, and it is not one in which the obligations of neutrality can be appealed to, because Russia is not at war. If the Russian authorities have already made their contracts with our shipbuilders, or have purchased already or are about to purchase all this course, the our shipbuilders, or have purchased already or are about to purchase in this course, the our shipbuilders, or have purchased already or are about to purchase in this course, the our shipbuilders, or have purchased already or are about to purchase in this course, the our shipbuilders, or have purchased already or are about to purchase in this course, the our shipbuilders, or have purchased already or are about to purchase in this course, the our shipbuilders, or have purchased already or are about to purchase in this course, the our shipbuilders, or have purchased already or are about to purchase in this course, the our shipbuilders, or have purchased already or are about to purchase in this course, the our shipbuilders, or have purchased already or are about to purchase in this course, the our shipbuilders, or have purchased already or are about to purchase in this course, the our shipbuilders, or have purchased in the analysis of the Acetemy ir vessels that may be adapted to the seekholders This system of secting observed the suppose he knows it as well as we do) the acetor, speaking of his pestilential martyrs, asks:—"Is Mr. Bergh better than these?"

We answer unhesitatingly that he is.

The Blair Resolution.

The point resolution of the Maryland Lieuther and the coursh Semmes-all these resources would be

apply only to a Power at war. Cannon for such ships may be sold to the Russians at any time with as little restraint as muskets were sold to Turkey, and if Russia can recruit sailors here we must be as free to supply them as England was to furnish an admiral to the Sultan. Russia can find abundant resources here if she moves at the right time, and the news that she is thus moving is of great commercial interest.

Resumption Close at Hand. At one part of the day yesterday gold touched a lower point than it has ever stood at, even transiently, since there was premium on gold at all after the beginning of the civil war. The war broke out in April, 1861. On the 1st of January, 1862, gold was still at par with the notes of our State banks, the greenbacks and the national banks not having yet come into existence. It was during January, 1862, that gold first rose to a premium, and the earliest gold quotation above par was 100 1-4. At one time yesterday gold was sold for 100 1-8, but it closed at 100 3-8, the average of the day being 100 1-4. This is so near an approximation to equality between the value of paper and gold that the difference is hardly worth regarding. It may, therefore, be safely said that we stand at the very threshold of specie payments.

To be sure, cavillers who can descend to uggle with words may say that specie payments will not have come even when gold and greenbacks are at par. In one sense they are right. It is true enough that our paper currency may be at par without any compulsory redemption in gold. When paper and gold become of equal value it is perfectly true that the holders of greenbacks cannot go to the Treasury, previous to January, 1879, and demand their payment in coin. But if they can go to a broker and exchange greenbacks for gold without paying a premium what practical difference does it make whether the Treasury yet pays gold or not? We are in a fair way to get the substance of resumption several months in advance of its forms. As soon as the holder of greenbacks can make an even exchange of them for gold we shall have every advantage of resumption in spite of the fact that the acting their business. Except by persons

Treasury is under no legal compulsion to pay gold until the 1st of Jan-The trifling premium hereafter paid will be merely a compensation to coin brokers for the trouble of transintending to travel in Europe there will be little actual demand for gold, especially if egal tender notes should be received at the custom houses several months in advance of the legal date of resumption.

We are confident that the banking interest and the business community will welcome the close approach to par between green backs and gold and the actual resumption which is speedily to follow. The most important need of the business community is stability. Bankers who lend money and merchants who give credits want some secure basis of calculation as to the value of the medium in which they will be paid. Without it business is a game of chance. The mercantile community, which has always a quick and shrewd perception of its interests, vill condemn any movement in Congress intended to disturb or thwart the resumption policy of Secretary Sherman which is

so near to being realized. The government may burn them or it may freeze them, but they wish to be burnt or frozen steadily in order that they may know what to depend ness. Now that specie payments are so near and so assured the whole commercial community will give its vigorous support to the policy of Secretary Sherman.

Consolation for a Returning German Judge.

It would be something of a mockery to tender our congratulations to Judge Stilch, of Silesia, on the reception which awaits him when he reaches the dominions of his Kaiser and King. Of course he will have a fair trial, and, if he has not unduly prejudiced his case by being guilty as well as running away, will secure an acquittal. We are not sanguine that he will do this. European officials who take the trouble to fly before justice has a chance of saying whether or not they are falsely accused of diverting public moneys to their own benefit seldom do succeed in establishing their innocence. The outlook for the Judge, who, by the way, has confesse is far from pleasant. If there is one criminal more severely punished than another it is the unfaithful official in a country of strict discipline. Judge Stilch is likely, then, to experience the most unpleasant features of the Prussian code. But still he may congratulate himself. Had he seen judge in a Prussian court in the days of Frederick the Great or in those of that monarch's irascible father he would have something more unpleasant to look forward to than a' long term of imprisonment. Frederick William, indeed, of martinet memory, would most probably have inaugurated the proceedings by giving him a sound thrashing with a whip and made him the central figure in an execution afterward. The King, who was only prevented from ordering the execution of his eldest son by the intervention of foreign courts, and so threatened to deprive Prussia of her afterward great monarch, was not the sort of man whom judges or other officials were fond of giving an opportunity to complain of their administration. The great Freder

ble from the tenor of the debate that it will be referred. We presume that no man of sense, either in or out of Congress, believes that a serious attempt will be made to dispossess President Hayes. There may be republicans who would gladly annoy him and render him uneasy respecting his title as a means of subjugating him to party behests; and there may be democrats who would be glad to magnify the so-called "fraud" as an electioneering topic, but beyond reference to a committee nothing is likely to be done on this subject. Nine-tenths of the democrats in Congress do not desire that Mr. Tilden should either be President or the next candidate of their party for that office; and the republicans will be in no hurry to stultify their unanimous action of last winter. This is a mere bubble on the surface of polities which will soon burst.

Mrs. Titton's Final Confession It is to be regretted on all grounds that the nauseous Beecher scandal is again revived by the letter of Mrs. Tilton, which we print this morning, retracting her often asseverated innocence and reaffirming the truth of the confession which she made her husband in the earliest stage of the scandal. Mrs. Tilton's statements have been so contradictory that nothing she can say will be deemed worthy of belief, except so far as it may be corroborated by other and better evidence. This unhappy woman, bruised by many trials and much suffering, should be judged without harshness; for, whatever may be her character, she is the victim of the sins of others. Her intellect seems to have been shattered by her trials, or a sense of utter desplation and helplessness may have made her a passive tool of others. It became known a week or two since that she had consented to be dependent on her husband for future support. and perhaps this confession is the condition on which it is granted. It is improbable that she wrote this letter without supposing that it would be acceptable to him; and after again putting herself under his protection she can hardly have taken such a step except as an act of obedience. But what are we to think of a man who could extort so terrible and so humiliating a confession? If all she confesses is true why should he dishonor his children by causing their mother to confess that she is unworthy of respect? Why should he degrade himself by publishing his own shame? It is not difficult to understand how a desolate and forsaken woman, crushed by much suffering, should be brought to this last act of humiliation; but how could any creature wearing the form of a man find it in his heart to force this tortured wife to make such a statement and permit it to be given to the public? If he is to live with her again this terrible secret should have been kept between the two and the public have been left to its own conjectures. Regarding this confession as genuine we can imagine nothing viler than the act of wringing it from the heart of a prostrate and broken woman by a man who still intends to live with her as his wife. Mr. Beecher, who was lecturing last night at Waverley, in this State.

on being informed of the confession, gave it a prompt and emphatic contradiction, strongly sustaining himself by the longcontinued and solemn denials of the wretched woman who now again seeks in-

Satanie Science. We applauded Mr. Bergh for refusing to

allow himself to be bitten by or inoculated pieter in the Vaticus, Bacchus and Ariadne Drawa with the virus from a mad dog on scientific or any other pretences. We applauded the earnest Scotchman who came so manfully and withal so thriftily to the place where the pugilist comes in the ring, as Mr. Bergh's substitute in the hydrophobic test which the doctor signing himself "Rabies" proposed. We are sorry to say that we annot applaud the doctor as viewed through his latest letter. After a careful study of the document we think we discern in it what may be termed a "dead set" upon Mr. Bergh. Why should "Rabies" aln audibly chuckle while he talked of his object being "to bring this matter (hydrophobia) home to him (Mr. Bergh). and if he should get hydrophobia to get his recantation before the disease terminated his sublunary existence?" The picture of the cold-blooded doctor coming rinning to the bedside of a hydrophobic Ir. Bergh in the lucid intervals of the latter's spasms and saying, "Well, do you believe in hydrophobia now?" has a diabolical malignity about it. It seems like taking a pleasure in human suffering-the suffering, too, of one whose heart bleeds every time he thinks of a Belt line team of orses tugging their heavy load. We believe that the doctor would dissect Mr. Bergh with pleasure. It was bad enough to draw this horrible picture, but to reinforce it with stories about men who took plagues and other diseases for the good of science and who died "describing the symptoms of the pestilence with their last breath" as piling a Pelion of truculence upon an Ossa of deviltry. This was clearly added as a bait to ensnare Mr. Bergh into permitting a hypodermic injection of mad dog's saliva to be administered him. The French poet tells us that though there are many night blooming flowers there is only one moon. So with the doctors and Mr. Bergh. There are many and to spare of the doctors-they are ground out in thousands yearly, Heaven help usl-but the years roll by and we have only one benign

It may be a high price to pay for a Scotch man with hydrophobia while he can get average Americans (as he says) at twenty dollars a head; but we do not think the Scotchman in question believes that he overvalues himself. They are in the habit of selling their lives dearly.

Jasper Shows Fight.

Brother Jasper, of Virginia, it seems, s undergoing the penalty of all who start boldly out against established ideas. People have luxuriated in the thought that man in these days can even say the earth stands still and the sun "do move" without being included in an auto-da-fé, but they are mistaken who believe that he gets off scotfree. He cannot be burned alive, but he may be badgered to death.
"The combined intellect and moral power of the colored divines of Richmond," says our impartial correspondent, are arrayed to make Brother Jasper's life a burden to him, and a certain Brother Braxton, of Tappahannock, has gone to the length of writing a stinging card to a local paper on the subject. But Jasper is made of sterner stuff than Galileo, whom he controverts. Jasper means fight. He would doubtless die before recanting; but, more than that, he "goes for de wool" of Brother Braxton as "a little upstart in Tappahannock." He calls him also "poor fellow"

recommends him to "get his soul converted." Looking down with this scorn upon his assailant he cannot be expected to descend to mere argument. Let even his rivals talk of diurnal revolution and he will "knock de breff" out of them with Joshua; let them allude sarcastically to his ignorance of "de solah systum," and he will "set Solomon atop of 'em." A colored brother who is ready to deliver knockdown blows with the sages and soldiers of Israel is not to be trifled with. Yet we cannot foresee a triumphal close to the discussion for Jasper when such an array of intellect as the colored people of Richmond boasts is solid against him. For the present, however, Jasper is ahead.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mosquitoes are breaking into blossom. It is better to have loved and have busted up so where during the correspondence than never to have

The democrats of Ohio say that they have the Sta all to themselves; the republicans having been ap pointed to office.

Punch:-"Passenger (in a hurry)-'Is this trais punctual.' Porter-Yessir, generally a quarter of bour late to a minute."

San Francisco ladies have been selzed with a mani for Chinese and Japanese wares. They always "bent down's twenty-five per cent.

British government are very young and are breaking down rapidly under exercise.

A tramp walked into St. Louis the other day

Coleage immediately rose on its bind legs and whim-pered, "Now, they've got one majority." a little at a time,, without catching any fish Well, that is a great deal the way with Sunset Cox. Y., inst evening passed a resolution recommends that a bill for the relief of General Shields be pass

by Congress.

A decision of the Canadian Supreme Court yester day in the Jacques-Carrier contested election case

Justice, to his seat.

The men in Congress who have the tariff in charge should not get too much mixed. What the American people want to know is whether they shall put sugar into their coffee or coffee into their sugar, or whether they shall start a new party and drink nothing but

Judy:-"Beesie (of an inquiring mind)-But, mummy dear, I can't remember any artist called ligers Mummy-What's the use of taking you girls abroad! I am sure we stood a good ten minutes

Brown tried to quarrel with his mother-in-law the other evening. He married the eldest of seven girls. Said she, "Brown, my boy, I'm not going to rulu my reputation by quarrelling with you. Wait till all the girls are married. At present, as a mother-in-law,

Perhaps the meanest thing, speaking artistically, is the way they run the gum department at Vassar Col-lege. Gum, for reasons best known to the faculty, is leit off the catalogue; and so the girls have to chew it for instance, just as the girls all get the gum rolt on the molars, along comes the question, "What year was America discovered?" And then comes the distreasing answer from the whole class, "Ajum, wha-jum, eigh, ech, wab." This is gum for 1492.

The Oriville (Cal.) Mercury tells of a Butte county schoolmarm, who harnesses ther own horse, drives to school every morning and home at night; says she can dance divinely, is protty and smart, and challenges the Quincy editor to find an equal, to which the Nastands five teet ten in her st-galters, and is prettie than an Arabian colt. She is smarter than anybody, ared cutting notches on his stick to tally the points the makes on examination day. She can ride bareback the cussedest mustang that was over fealed, and can dance anything from the dance of death down to ing paalm tunes like a ten-octave angel or beat any port in the State at seven-up. She can ride snow. shoes, with nine-second "dope" on 'em, and come through the winning posts while a Sacramento Valley woman would be getting ready to fall down. Now, if woman would be getting ready to fain down. Now, if you really want to gamble on schoolmarms, walt till the show gets off and bring along your stock. We'l send you home so learfully broke that you'll have to spar your whiskey for six menths to come.

STOCKHOLDERS' DIFFERENCES.

About thirty stockholders of the Academy of Music were present at the august meeting held in the main saloon of the building last evening. Royal Pheips premeeting was strictly private and its announced object was to hear the annual report of the Board of Direc-ters, but the radical faction of the stockholdermendeavored, it was subsequently stated, to improve the occasion to force an election of a new decided that it could not be done until proper notice had been given through the newspapers, so that all the stockholders might be present to vote. There are sixty stockholders and a board composed of positions undisturbed from year to year, and vacan-cies have been filled by the Board from the ranks of

AMUSEMENTS.

STANDARD THEATHE - "PEARL OF SAVOY." Maggie Mitchell begin the closing week of her engagement at the Standard Theatre has evening by playing the "Pearl of Savoy." This is to us the least attractive of the plays in Miss Mitabell's répertoire. Her part in it is not uneffective, but the general ides of the pieco is overstrained and unnatural, and its tone is more like an opera bouffe—"in Jolie Pariu-m-use," for instance—than we expect in a drama which is announced on the bills as having been "selected as a mense, for instance in an average was announced on the bills as having been "selected as a most appropriate play for the closing of the Lenten sca.ou." We much prefer hiss Mitchell in "Fanchon" and "Lutie Bareloa." Her Marte, however, hat a great deal of the quality found in those parts. There is the same cuildish abanded, the same rollicking humor and the same sparkling sciton, but it is better set in either of the other plays. The audience was exceedingly amused and had the star before the curtain after several acts. Miss Mitchell's supporting for the seventh and the star before the curtain after several acts. Miss Mitchell's support was far from good, and some of the story did pot even know their lines. The Andre of Mr. Gullavus Levick was not as bad as some of the impersonations, although he was funce-ensarily heavy and took matters much too seriously. Neither was Harry Hatte bad as Perrot; that he had no voice and could not sing was not his fault, but that of nature. Miss Offivia Rand was a merry milliner, and Mr. Rossell Bassett did his best to seem a raking old uncle. The piece will doubtless prove attractive, as it has for many years, and Miss Mitchell is a great favorite.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE-"STRUCK OIL." There was a very I rge audience in attendance at the Grand Opera House last evening. The attractions were Mr. Williamson and Mrs. Williamson (Magna More), in the play of "Struck Cil" and in the bage. telle cutled "The Chinese Question." telle called "The Chinese Question." The support given those two admirable artists was very good, in fact it could not have been otherwise, as every one who took part in the pisy was in the cast when the play was first orought out in this city aometime ago, at the Union Square Theatre. "The Chinese Question" is a very laughtable little piece, and its many lunny scenes were greeted with rears of laughter. Mr. and Mrs. Williamson will certainly have a very successful week at the Grand Opera House, judging from the crowded bouse last evening.

NATIONAL THEATRE-"BIP VAN WINELF." Mr. J. B. Ashton last night undertook the perform ance of the this part in the well known play of "Rip Van Winkle" at the National Thesire. It is scarcely necessary to say that he failed. The legend of the necessary to say that he failed. The legend of the Kantakills is a combination of humorous and pathetic effects, to produce which requires a lifetime of study. Mr. Jefferson, in his frequent representations, has taught the public that the lights and shacews which surround flip are like those that belong to a beautiful picture, and it is a dangerous experiment for any one to attempt to rival the reputation of an artist who has already so beautifully laid them on the canvas and carried away the honors. It is trub that Mr. Ashton acts well; that he was tarily supported by Miss Dora Stuart, Mr. Raiph Deimore and ctuer members of the company, but the management owe it to themselves to folicit plays that do not bring into sharp contrast the most eminent artists of the most contact. The National Thearer can give us fair theatrical work and yet be original.

Buffalo Bill was warmty received last evening by an audience which quite filled the Brooklyn Park Thea-tre. Of the play of "May Cody" little can be said Its stuations are nothing if not startling. Of the company Buffalo Bill is the best zotor; his native manner is most inspiriting, edd his doc figure and handsome face illustrated the ideal here of the plana.

OBITUARY.

MICHAEL ENGEDLES. The death by consumption on Sanday, the 14th inst., at Hydres, Department of the Var, South of France, in the fifty-fifth year of his age, of M. Michael Knoedler, bead of the well known house of M. Kucedler & Co., successors to Goupil & Co., art dealers and publishers in this city, is announced by a private cablegram. The deceased gentleman some seven years ago was attacked with bronchitis. Rewent first to hassan, then to Pau, to Algiers, and lately has resided in Switzerland and the South of France. With the exception of his eldest child, Ro-land Knoedier, whom he a few years ago made one of the partners of the house, who left for Europe of the day before his father's death on receipt of an ur gent despatch, the family of the deceased were with him in his lest moments. He leaves a wife, two daughters and three sons. A brother is one of the

Michael Knoedler was born moar Stuttgart, Wuremberg, in 1872. He went to Paris at an early age temberg, in 1822. He went to Paris at an early age and cotered, while still a youth, the celebrated art house of Goupil et Cie. At Stat time in the employ of this iran there were, as now, many Gormans, Hollanders and swize, who are much esteemed for their fasthfulness. Among these was also Mr. Schaua, now head of the house of Schaus Ca, art dealers of this city. Some twenty-five years age Goupil & Co, of Paris, established a branch house in this city at the corner of Roade street and Broadway, and Mr. Schaua, was sent out as maunger. After the branch was well established, this gentleman, seeing what an opening there was in that Inn, resigned from the employ of Goupil & Co, and started his present house. The Paris firm then sent out Mr. Knoedler, a younger man than Mr. Schaua, to succeed him as manager, in which position he continued until fifteen years age, when he bought out the business and established the

The store was closed yesterday, and a selemin requem mass was celebrated at ten o'clock at the Freeti Catholic Charch of St. Vincent de Paul, in Taenty-third street, at which were present many of the friends of the decembed and of his son Rolanu, at well as the employee of the house.

JAMES B. AUGUSTIN.

Mr. James E. Augustin, a colored restaurateur, died at his residence, in Walnut street, Publidelphia, on Saturday night, aged sixty-one years. He was stricken with a third strack of paralysis four weeks ago. There was for a low days preceding his decease s considerable improvement in his general bealth, and hopes were entertained of a return to his duties, if not to permanent health, but on Saturday night, white going to bed, he was select with a relepse and died in a few minutes. He was highly extermed, an i at all times received the He was highly esteemed, and at all times received the attention and respect of gentlemen. Deceased was a son of Peter Augustin, a well known restauration in his day and generation. The lather was been under the French flar and came to this country during his early manhood. Soon aster he settled in Philadelphia, and there James was born. The lather began the business of casters in Philadelphia in 1818, and continued in it constantly and successfully until his death, more than thirty live years ago. James succeeded to the quasiness. He house was the resort of the most distinguished visitors to Philadelphia, and the home and place of entertainment in that city of such men as the elder Matthews, Shoridan Knowles, Tyrons Power and other prominent members of the various professions. Later in life James was chief cook at the Philadelphia Club, Columbia House, Cape May, and at the Brandywine Springs Hotel, hear Wilmington, when that resort had a national reputation. The sopper served at the ball given the Grand Duke Alexis, during his visit to Philadelphia, was turnished by him.

The death of Mr. George Frederic Pim occurred at his late residence, No. 244 East Thirteenth street, in this city, yesterday. Deceased, who was in his thirty-third year, was a member of the tirm of Pim. this city, yesterday. Deceased, who was in his thirty-third year, was a member of the tirm of Pim. Forecood & Ce., of New York and New Orleans, the agents of the Atias Steamship line. Mr. Pim was born in tife county Dublin, Ireland, where his father is still a magistrate. Deceased came to this city about seven years ago, and established the house indicated as a representative of the firm of Leech, diarrison & Forecood, of Liverpoot, the last named member being at present Mayor of that city. Mr. Pim was taken ill in February with hemorrhage of the iuugs, through cold, and a subsequent attack of pneumonia proved fatal. As a token of respect to the memory of the deceased all of the European steamship lines displayed flags at half mast yesferday, as did also the Produce, Markinge and other exchanges. The funcral will take piace to-inorrow afternoon, at two o'clock, from St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Second avenue, corner of Tenth street.

On Sunday last, at his house in Newark, Mr. John Schneilbacher, a well known German American, died of consumption. Mr. Schnelibscher was a native of Roscht, Odenwald, Hesse, Germany, where he was born fitty years ago. When a more youth of fitteen he held a position in the municipal government of his native place. In 1853 no came to America, and soon after settled in Newark. In 1806, after naving worked as a mechanic, he was appointed Scoretary of the Newark City Mutual Insurance Company. This position he held up to the time of his death. Ms. schneilbacher took the greatest interact in the maintenance of the German-English schools of Newark.

Judge Jarvis died suddenly at Cornwall, Ont., yes